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Fiscal Impacts of the Intermountain Power Project

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One of the largest industrial undertakings in Utah's history is currently nearing completion in rural Millard County. The Intermountain Power Project (IPP), a 1,522 megawatt electric power plant, has created several thousand construction jobs, and will require a permanent operating work force of more than 500 when construction is finished. Millions of dollars in equipment and supplies have been purchased from Utah vendors and millions of dollars more will be purchased in the future. These purchases will include nearly four million tons of coal annually when the plant is fully operational. The \$5.5 billion plant will significantly boost the coffers of state and local governments with taxes and fees paid by the plant and its employees.

The owner of IPP is the Intermountain Power Agency (IPA), a political subdivision of the State of Utah organized under the Interlocal Cooperation Act as defined in the Utah Code Annotated. IPA was formed by 23 municipalities within Utah to own and finance IPP. The project has been financed with tax-exempt revenue bonds, using as collateral power sales contracts between IPA and 36 power purchasers located in Utah, Nevada, and California. Nearly 75 percent of the power sales will be going to the City of Los Angeles and five other municipalities in Southern California.

At the request of IPA, the Bureau of Economic and Business Research has investigated the potential economic impacts of the Intermountain Power Project on state and local governmental entities in Utah in terms of employment, income, and tax revenue generated.¹ The economic benefits to be realized from the construction of the project, plant operations, and related coal production are discussed in this article. Estimates of direct employment and wages as well as state and local taxes attributed to each of these three aspects of the project are presented. The indirect wage impacts resulting from IPP procurements, and induced impacts generated by the purchases of IPP employees and the employees of IPP suppliers are also discussed.

Direct Employment

Site preparation for the Intermountain Power Project began in the third quarter of 1981, with construction

¹ *Economic and Fiscal Impacts of the Intermountain Power Project*, Bureau of Economic and Business Research, University of Utah, 1985.

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expected to be completed in mid-1987. According to employment projections prepared in early 1984, the peak year of construction activity will be 1985 when the average employment level is expected to exceed 3,800.² The vast majority of these workers will be involved in the construction of the generating station and associated facilities near Delta, but over 400 workers will be erecting transmission lines in western Utah, and others will be building a Railcar Service Center in Springville.

Although the first generating unit is not scheduled to produce electricity until 1986, hiring and training of operations and maintenance workers has been ongoing since 1982. The Intermountain Power Service Corporation (IPSC), the organization responsible for the operation of IPP, will reach its full employment level in 1986 with 520 workers. With the addition of railroad workers, who will be hauling coal to the generating station, and employees at IPA's Murray headquarters, the permanent operations employment level will exceed 550.

IPA will begin stockpiling coal in 1985 in order to be ready to produce electricity the following year. These purchases are expected to create an additional 300 coal industry jobs each year between 1985 and 1988. Anticipated coal requirements of four million tons annually beginning in 1988 should sustain approximately 1,200 jobs.

Employment levels during the construction and operations phases through 1990 are shown in Table 1. As the data reveal, total annual employment climbs to its highest level in 1985 with more than 4,500 jobs, declines for a period of three years, then stabilizes at approximately 1,750 jobs in 1988. Direct employment attributed to IPP in the period 1981-1990 is graphically depicted in Figure 1.

Direct Wages

More than 200 different prime contractors will be engaged in the construction of the Intermountain Power Project over a six-year period. The large number of firms involved prohibited the administration of a comprehensive wage survey. A variety of methods were therefore implemented to determine wages during the construction phase. Wages of craft workers at the Delta and Springville sites were calculated through an analysis of data on quarterly

employment, man-hours by craft, and hourly wages by craft. Administrative and security personnel wages were obtained through a survey of the major firms engaged in the construction of IPP, and the wages of transmission lines workers were estimated by the Project Manager. Through this eclectic approach, wages of construction workers and support personnel during the height of construction activity were estimated to be \$88 million in 1984, \$102 million in 1985, and \$73 million in 1986.

Total wages of employees directly connected with the operation of IPP is expected to be approximately \$23.7 million by 1988. Projected wages in 1984 dollars were supplied by IPSC, IPA, Utah Railway Company, Union Pacific Railroad, and Denver and Rio Grande Western Railroad. These figures were then adjusted for expected wage inflation to estimate operations phase wages through 1988.

Wages generated by the production of coal for IPP were estimated based on an average Utah coal industry wage of \$31,968 in 1983 and annual wage increases through 1988 slightly above those specified in the recently ratified United Mine Workers (UMW) labor agreement (3.06 percent annually). Although most of the coal companies supplying IPP are non-union mines, Utah coal industry officials expect non-union wages to closely parallel those of UMW workers. By 1988 IPA's coal purchases will support a coal industry payroll of \$46 million.

Wages of construction, operations, and coal mining workers are shown in Table 2 and graphed in Figure 2. Similar to the employment trend, total wages peak in 1985 at approximately \$125 million. In 1988 with operations and coal mining employment at full levels, wages are estimated to be \$69 million.

Fiscal Impacts

As a political subdivision of the State of Utah, the Intermountain Power Agency is exempt from paying property taxes and corporate franchise taxes; however, as specified by Utah statute, IPA is obligated to pay sales and use taxes, gross receipts taxes, and fees in lieu of property taxes. IPA's fiscal impacts on state and local governments will be further enhanced by royalty payments on IPP-related coal production, and the taxes paid by employees involved in the construction and operation of the project.

²IPP Project management and Utah Department of Employment Security, *IPP Work Force Projections*, March 1984.

Table 1
Direct Average Annual Employment Attributed
to the Intermountain Power Project
(1981 - 1990)

	Construction Phase Employment ^a	Operations Phase Employment ^a	Related Coal Mining Employment	Total Direct Employment
1981	107			107
1982	590	1		591
1983	1,673	65		1,738
1984	3,532	202		3,734
1985	3,827	439	300	4,566
1986	2,558	531	600	3,689
1987	403	536	900	1,839
1988		561	1,200	1,761
1989		561	1,200	1,761
1990		561	1,200	1,761

^aPrimarily based upon *IPP Work Force Projections*, March 1984, prepared by IPP Project Management and Utah Department of Employment Security.

Figure 1
Direct Employment 1981 - 1990

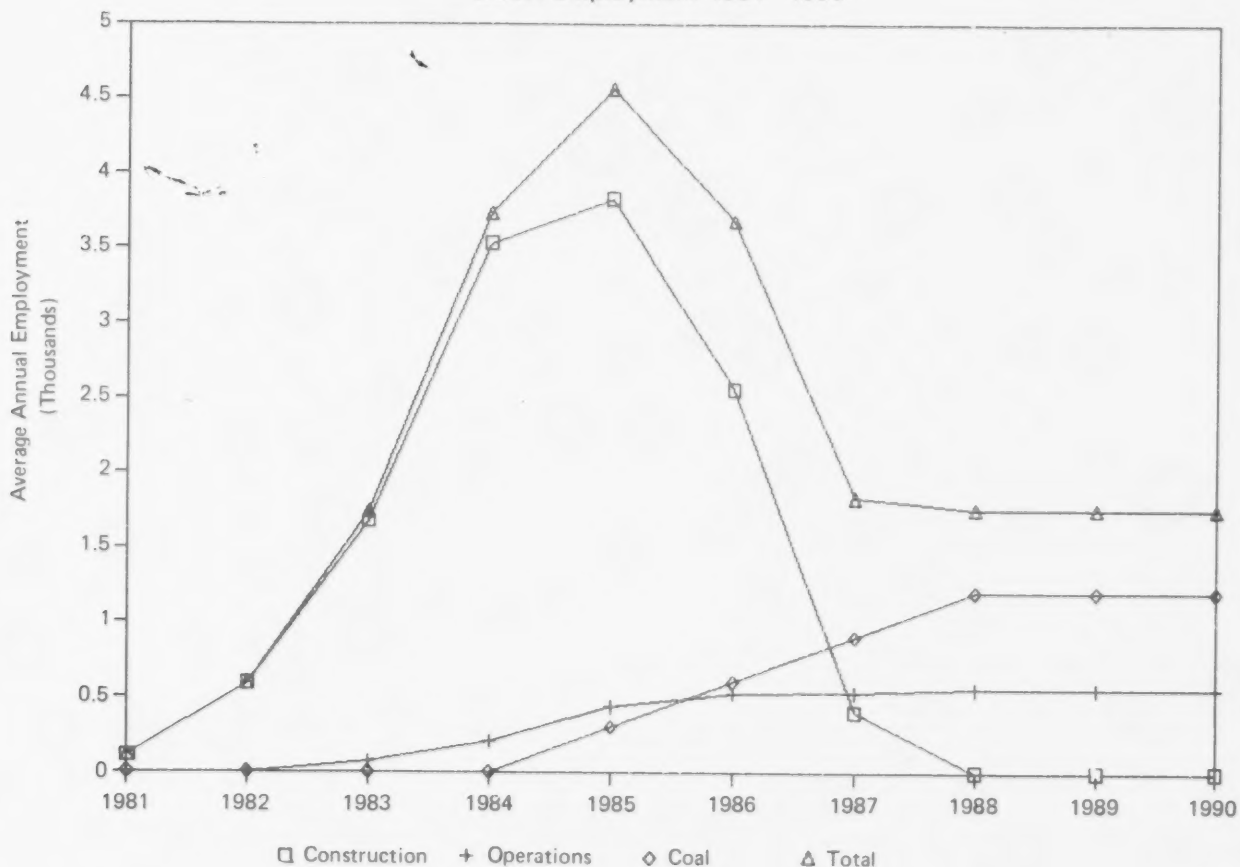
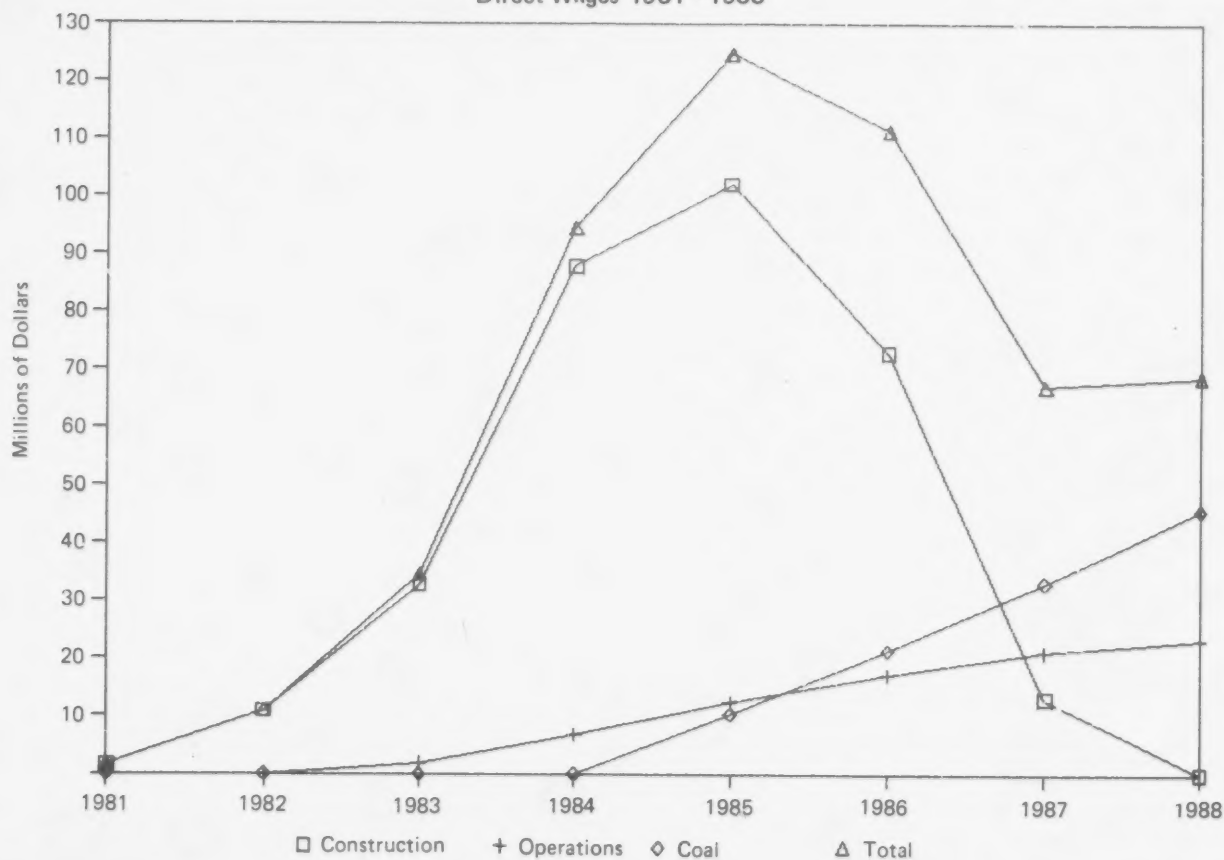


Table 2
Direct Wages Attributed to the
Intermountain Power Project During Construction
(1981 - 1988)
(millions of dollars)

	Construction Phase Wages	Operations Phase Wages	Related Coal Mining Wages	Total Direct Wages
1981	\$ 1.6			\$ 1.6
1982	10.9			10.9
1983	32.8	\$ 1.8		34.6
1984	87.9	6.8		94.7
1985	102.1	12.4	\$10.3	124.8
1986	72.9	17.4	21.3	111.6
1987	13.1	21.4	33.0	67.5
1988		23.7	45.6	69.3
Total	\$321.3	\$83.5	\$110.2	\$515.0

Figure 2
Direct Wages 1981 - 1988

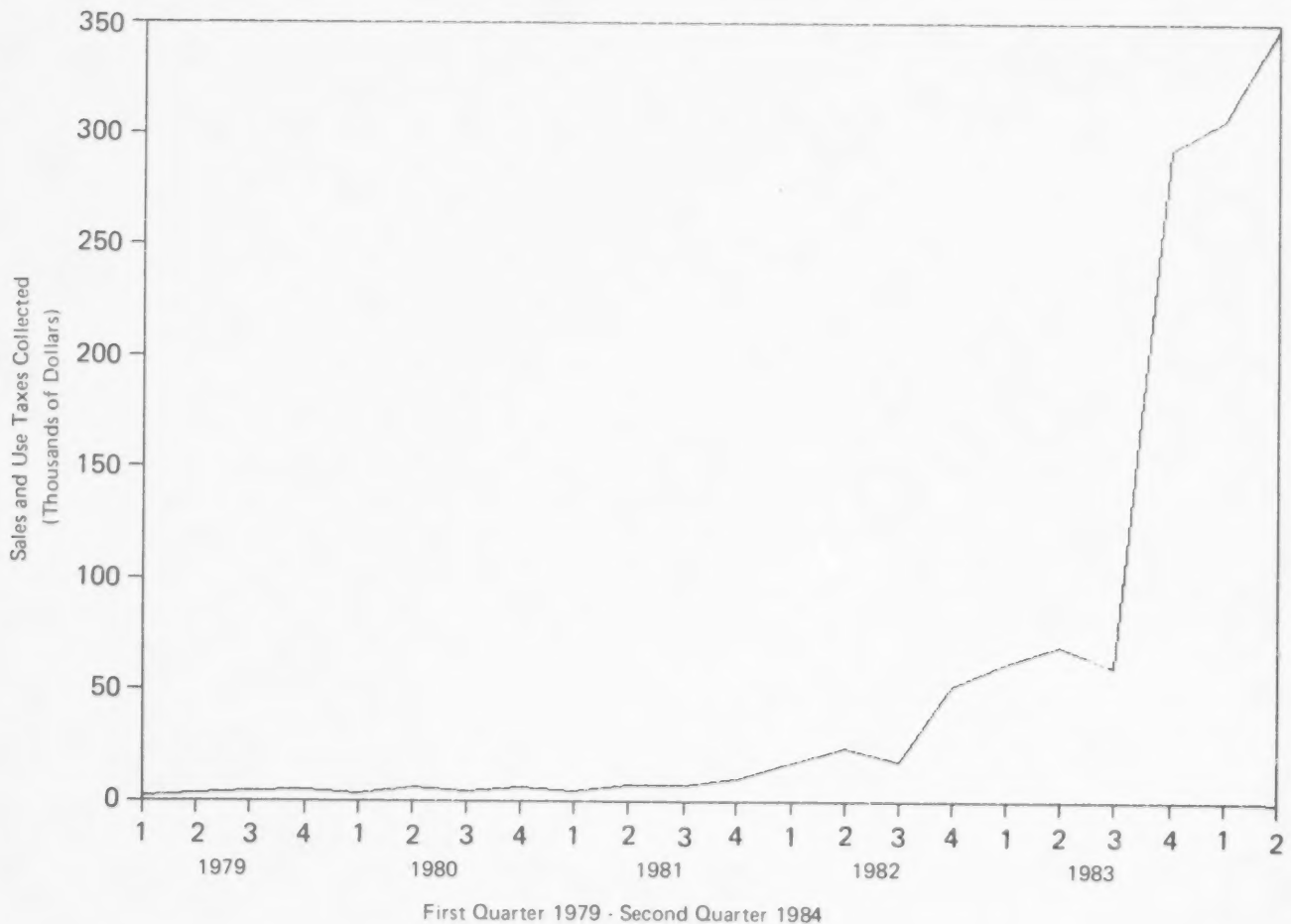


Sales and Use Taxes

The contracts awarded by IPA as of April 1984, which include most of the construction and coal supply contracts, are valued at nearly \$3.5 billion. A review of contract specifications, which provides a brief description, point of sale, point of delivery, and execution date for each contract, indicates that approximately \$753 million of the total purchases will be subject to sales and use taxes amounting to \$36.9 million. Approximately \$31 million of the total will be state taxes and \$5.9 million local option taxes.

The greatest portion of the taxes will be use taxes on equipment purchased from out-of-state vendors and delivered to the generating station site; therefore, Millard County is expected to be the major recipient of the local option taxes. An analysis of Millard County sales and use tax collections from late 1981 through the second quarter of 1984 indicates that IPP construction contracts have already generated \$1.2 million in tax revenue (Figure 3).

Figure 3
Millard County Sales and Use Taxes
from Construction and Manufacturing Firms



Property Taxes

The fees that IPA is obligated to pay in lieu of property taxes are levied and collected in the same manner as property taxes. Because the fees are similar in most respects to property taxes, they are referred to hereinafter as property taxes.

Under the Interlocal Cooperation Act the timetable for the imposition of property taxes varies depending upon whether or not a taxing jurisdiction has received impact alleviation payments. These payments are provided to local government agencies and organizations at the outset of a major industrial project for the purpose of preparing communities for the rapid population and employment increases associated with its construction. IPA's impact alleviation payments as of June 1984 to agencies in Millard and Juab Counties amounted to \$27 million. Taxing districts receiving impact alleviation payments may not levy taxes against property owned by IPA until the project is fully operational. An exception is the Millard School District, which was allowed to levy the state-wide minimum school levy beginning in 1984. IPA also began paying property taxes in 1984 to taxing jurisdictions that have been given impact alleviation funds.

The Utah State Tax Commission has drafted a regulation pertaining to the methodology to be implemented in assessing IPA for property tax purposes. Although the regulation states that the income and cost approaches of valuation are to be utilized, no specific procedures are outlined, and the Tax Commission has indicated that the methods used to assess IPA may vary somewhat from year to year. Without a definite Tax Commission assessment methodology in place, a procedure prepared by IPA was adopted for this study. Following this method (with minor variations) the assessed valuation of property owned by IPA in Millard and Utah Counties was determined.

The mill levies that will be applied to IPA's assessed valuation were calculated based upon projected growth rates for each district's budgets and overall assessed valuation. Given the critical assumptions made to calculate mill levies and IPA's assessed

valuation as derived in accordance with IPA's method, IPA's total annual property taxes have been estimated to range from \$2.2 million in 1984 to \$13 million in 1989. Taxes in Millard County will range from \$2.1 million to \$12.8 million and in Utah County from \$19,500 to \$187,000 over the same time frame.

Coal Royalties

Nearly all the coal that will be purchased by IPA will be extracted from mines leased from the federal government. At present, the federal royalties on coal differ on various leases; however, by the mid- to late-1980's all federal coal leases are expected to be taxed at the rate of 8 percent of the value of production. For simplicity, all royalty payments have been calculated based on a rate of 8 percent. Half of the federal royalties collected are allocated to the state government; thus, Utah's tax revenues on IPP coal production will amount to 4 percent of the value.

According to anticipated coal purchases and price data provided by the Project Manager, Utah's share of coal royalties is estimated to be between \$6 million and \$1.3 million in 1985 and between \$6.4 million and \$7.2 million by 1988.

Gross Receipts Taxes

The Intermountain Power Agency's status as a political entity exempts it from state and federal income taxes; however, an excise tax on its gross receipts will be levied by the state as provided for in Section 59-17-4 of the Utah Code Annotated.

Since projected revenue figures of IPA were not available, annual costs were used as a basis for the computation of gross receipts taxes. The annual revenue figures should be roughly equivalent to the annual costs, because IPA is a non-profit enterprise. Using the annual cost figures provided in IPA's March 1984 prospectus, with some adjustment of property taxes, IPA's gross receipts taxes were calculated to be \$2.1 million in 1987 and \$5.1 million in 1988.

IPA's Total State and Local Taxes

When the tax obligations described above are aggregated, IPA's total direct contributions to state and local revenues reach \$16.2 million during the height of construction activity (1985) and \$24.7 million in the first year of complete operational status (1988). IPA's state and local tax burden, as well as each tax's share, in the period 1981 - 1990 is shown in Table 3 and Figure 4.

Taxes Paid by Employees

The individuals directly involved in the construction of IPP, its operation, and related coal mining will

be paying personal income, property, sales, and miscellaneous state and local taxes for their earnings. Statistics on federal income tax returns of Utahns and a comparison of personal income in Utah and taxes paid by individuals suggest approximately 8 percent of income goes to state and local taxes. Applying the 8 percent figure to total direct wages attributed to IPP yields state and local taxes paid by employees of \$10 million in 1985 and \$5.5 million in 1988 (shown in Table 3).

Indirect Impacts of IPP

The indirect impacts of the Intermountain Power Project have been estimated through the use of

Table 3
State and Local Taxes Directly Attributed to
the Intermountain Power Project
(millions of dollars)

	State and Local Taxes to Be Paid by IPA				Subtotal	State and Local Taxes to Be Paid by Employees ^b	Total State and Local Taxes
	Sales and Use Taxes	Property Taxes	Gross Franchise Tax	Coal Royalties ^a			
1981	.7 ^c				.7	.1	.8
1982	3.6 ^c				3.6	.9	4.5
1983	6.7 ^c				6.7	2.8	9.5
1984	11.5 ^c	2.2			13.7	7.6	21.3
1985	9.8 ^c	5.5		.9	16.2	10.0	26.2
1986	4.2 ^c	7.7		2.5	14.4	8.9	23.3
1987	1.5 ^c	8.4	2.1	4.9	16.9	5.4	22.3
1988	.3 ^c	12.5	5.1	6.8	24.7	5.5	30.2
1989	.3 ^d	13.0	5.9	7.4	26.6	5.8	32.4
1990	.3 ^d	13.5	6.7	8.0	28.5	6.1	34.6

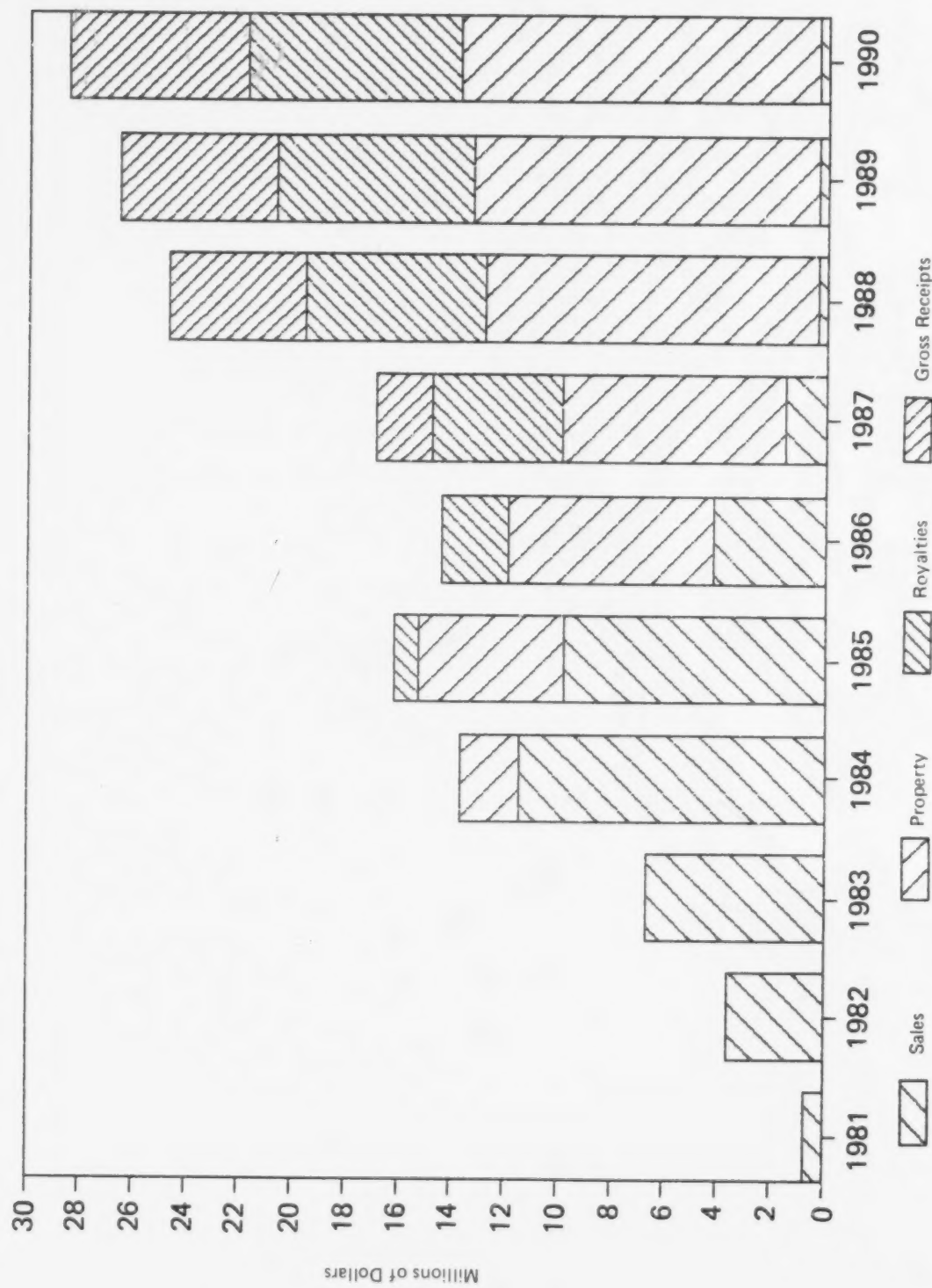
^aRepresents the portion of federal royalties which will be allocated to Utah. A range of royalty payments is projected for each year based upon the amount of coal purchased by IPA. The figures listed above represent the mean royalty payments expected.

^bSales, property, income, and other miscellaneous state and local taxes expected to be paid by individuals directly involved in the construction or operation of IPP. Taxes paid by coal mine employees are included.

^cTotal sales and use taxes to be paid by IPA and IPSC through 1988 are approximately \$38.3 million. Annual payments were interpolated in accordance with construction cost schedules.

^dAssumptions based on planned purchases in 1984-1988.

Figure 4
State and Local Taxes
1981 - 1990



the Bureau of Economic and Business Research Input-Output Model of the Utah economy. This model provides a detailed representation of the inter-industry structure of the Utah economy, thus making it possible to predict not only the indirect impacts of IPP procurements from other sectors of the Utah economy, but also the induced impacts resulting from the purchases of IPP construction workers and operating workers from the retail trade and service sectors.

For the construction phase of the project direct compensation of Utah workers has been estimated to be approximately \$370 million. But when the indirect and induced impacts are accounted for, the total compensation of Utah workers during the construction phase turns out to be approximately \$575 million, or more than 1.5 times the direct compensation.

During the operations phase of the project direct compensation of Utah workers (IPP employees only) is predicted to reach approximately \$31 million a

year by 1990, at which time the generating plant will have been fully operational for about two years. When the indirect and induced impacts are accounted for, the total compensation of Utah workers will amount to approximately \$132 million per year by 1990, or more than four times the direct compensation impact.

These calculations of indirect and induced impacts imply that the direct fiscal impacts of the Intermountain Power Project substantially understate its total fiscal impact. In particular, it may be noted that the estimates of taxes paid by employees include only taxes paid by workers directly associated with the construction and operation of IPP, related coal mining, and coal transportation. Taxes that will be paid by employees of other businesses providing goods and services to IPP have not been included in the estimates of taxes paid by employees. For this reason the estimates of fiscal impact presented above should be regarded as being conservative. The total fiscal impacts of the Intermountain Power Project will be much larger than the direct impacts estimated in previous sections of this article.

Utah Business Statistics

UTAH DATA

	Dec. 1984	Dec. 1983	% Change from Year Ago	12 Month Average 1984	1983	% Chg.
Total Personal Income (seasonally adjusted)(mil. of dol.)(qly.)	na	15,155	na	na	14,611.1	na
New Corporations (no.)	452	515	-12.2	473.3	485.4	-2.5
New Cars, Truck and Motorhome Sales (no.)	5,215	5,409	-3.6	6,464.1	5,281.3	22.4
Agriculture						
Average Prices Recorded by Farmers (dol.):						
Beef Steers and Heifers (cwt)(thous.)	61.10	55.50	10.1	60.2	55.6	8.3
Lambs (cwt)	59.60	53.30	11.8	57.1	51.3	11.2
Milk Wholesale (cwt)	13.70	13.60	0.7	12.9	12.9	0.3
Alfalfa Hay, Baled (per ton)(mid-month price)	75.00	84.00	-10.7	78.8	79.0	-0.2
Cattle Slaughtered (live weight)(thous. of lbs.)	29,163	28,423	2.6	28,724.5	24,300.8	18.2
Construction						
Total Construction ¹ (thous. of dol.):	106,400	146,200	-27.2	133,700.0	311,850.0	-57.1
Residential	47,000	45,900	2.4	65,766.7	63,708.3	3.2
Nonresidential	17,800	21,600	-17.6	40,791.7	36,983.3	10.3
Public Works and Utilities	41,600	78,600	-47.1	27,125.0	211,158.3	-87.2
Total Permit Construction ² (thous. of dol.):	58,152.4	76,798.2	-24.3	125,269.0	92,929.2	34.8
Residential	27,534.4	31,788.8	-13.4	66,258.5	54,817.3	20.9
Nonresidential	19,238.3	31,740.9	-39.4	44,600.9	26,751.0	66.7
Additions, Alterations and Repairs	11,379.7	13,268.5	-14.2	14,409.6	11,360.9	26.8
New Dwelling Units (no.)	577	694	-16.9	1,567.6	1,222.0	28.3
Employment⁶						
Civilian Labor Force (thous.)	734.6	692.5	6.1	721.0	691.0	4.3
Total Employed Persons	687.3	639.7	7.4	674.0	627.0	7.5
Unemployed Persons	47.3	52.8	-10.4	47.0	64.0	-26.5
Percent Total Labor Force	6.4	7.6	-15.8	6.5	9.3	-29.6
Employees on Nonagricultural Payrolls (thous. of jobs):	620.4	588.2	5.5	601.3	567.0	6.0
Manufacturing	96.0	90.3	6.3	94.1	85.5	10.1
Mining	11.9	14.6	-18.5	12.7	14.0	-8.7
Contract Construction	36.2	30.2	19.9	34.9	28.8	21.5
Transportation, Communication and Utilities	36.5	37.1	-1.6	36.4	26.0	1.3
Wholesale Trade	35.7	34.9	2.3	34.8	34.2	1.7
Retail Trade	114.2	106.7	7.0	106.1	99.3	6.8
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	30.4	28.7	5.9	29.8	28.0	6.2
Services ³	126.2	115.8	9.0	121.2	112.5	7.7
Federal Government ⁴	37.4	36.3	3.0	37.4	37.1	0.8
State Government ⁴	35.6	35.0	1.7	35.1	34.3	2.2
Local Government ⁴	60.3	58.5	3.1	58.7	57.3	2.4
Average Weekly Hours:						
Manufacturing	40.3 ⁵	40.6	-0.7	40.1	39.3	2.0
Mining	44.9	42.9	4.7	43.2	41.6	3.8
Contract Construction	37.2	35.3	5.4	38.2	37.3	2.2
Wholesale Trade	37.1	38.2	-2.9	37.0	37.7	-2.0
Retail Trade	29.3	30.0	-2.3	29.0	28.7	0.8
Amount of Unemployment Compensation (thous. of dol.)	6,403.2	6,247.2	2.5	5,711.1	8,837.0	-35.4
Finance						
Savings, Savings and Loan Association (mil. of dol.)	2,325.8	1,902.8	22.2	2,074.5	1,793.0	15.7
Tax Collections by the State of Utah (thous. of dol.):						
Total Tax Collections	58,804.0	57,407.1	2.4	115,220.0	93,644.3	23.0
Sales and Use Tax	2,784.0	3,383.7	-17.7	41,292.2	33,376.3	23.7
Motor Fuel Tax	6,274.7	8,570.0	-26.8	6,503.8	5,717.1	13.8
Individual Income Tax	34,517.5	29,750.2	12.7	34,661.0	30,580.3	13.3
Corporation Franchise Tax	1,938.0	433.2	-54.7	3,696.6	2,997.7	23.3
Production						
Net Electric Power Utilized (mil. of kwh)	1,137.5	1,178.9	-3.5	1,142.2	1,090.8	4.7
Crude Oil to Refineries (thous. of bbls.)	4,273.0	4,204.7	1.6	4,231.9	4,158.8	1.8
Crude Oil (thous. of bbls.)	3,164.2	3,038.8	4.1	2,919.4	2,514.1	16.1
Natural Gas (mil. of cu. ft.)	15,377.0	9,342.3	64.6	33,330.5	7,686.9	73.4
Coal (thous. short tons)	1,578	843	46.6	1,136.5	980.7	15.9
Copper (thous. metric tons) (last issue containing copper data)						
Tourism/Travel						
Air Passengers (total no. on and off)(S.L. Int'l. Airport)	675,860	583,269	15.9	628,303.6	593,393.5	5.9
Highway Traffic Count Across State Lines	25,647	23,887	7.4	34,019.2	34,348.0	-1.0
Transient Room Taxes (thous. of dol.)	482.5	278.7	73.1	385.1	317.7	21.2
Visits, State, Nat'l. Parks, Monuments (thous.)	227.2	220.6	3.0	914.3	945.4	-3.3
Utilities						
Telephone Lines in Service (Mt. Bell)(residential)	458,248	450,407	1.7	452,259.0	443,502.0	2.0
Telephone Lines in Service (Mt. Bell)(nonresidential)	164,993	156,602	5.4	162,636.7	150,663.1	7.9
Electric Customers (residential)	432,582	411,907	5.0	426,211.8	405,428.3	5.1
Electric Customers (commercial)	41,976	39,126	7.3	41,524.8	38,700.6	7.3
Natural Gas Customers (residential & commercial)	419,278	407,908	2.8	411,670.2	402,446.3	2.3
Natural Gas Customers (industrial)	524	520	0.8	526.1	536.0	-1.9

Utah Business Statistics

	Dec. 1984	Dec. 1983	% Change from Year Ago	12 Month Average 1984	1983	% Chg.
Davis County						
Non-Ag. Employment (thous.)	50.5	47.3	6.8	49.0	46.1	6.3
Unemployment Rate	4.2	6.1	-31.1	4.7	7.1	-34.1
Auth. Permit Construction (thous. of dol.)	4,495.7	5,026.9	-10.6	11,689.3	10,197.7	14.6
New Dwelling Units (no.)	48	62	-22.6	185.5	164.0	13.1
Postal Receipts ⁵ (thous. of dol.)	460.7	425.10	8.4	330.4	317.0	4.2
Electric Customers (residential)	31,645	30,055	5.3	30,826.3	29,554.1	4.3
Electric Customers (commercial)	2,436	2,259	7.8	2,335.5	2,263.6	3.2
Natural Gas Customers (residential)	43,187	41,627	3.7	42,341.4	40,783.4	3.8
Natural Gas Customers (industrial)	45	44	2.3	45.1	44.8	0.6
Telephone Lines in Service (Mt. Bell)(residential)	38,505	37,311	3.2	37,944.7	37,446.3	1.3
Telephone Lines in Service (Mt. Bell)(nonresidential)	7,341	6,635	10.6	6,931.8	6,477.6	7.0
Salt Lake County						
Non-Ag. Employment (thous.)	324.7	308.6	5.2	313.8	295.6	6.2
Unemployment Rate	6.1	6.6	-7.6	6.2	8.7	-28.7
Auth. Permit Construction (thous. of dol.)	29,022.6	32,549.8	-10.8	63,818.1	41,909.4	52.3
New Dwelling Units (no.)	333	315	5.7	950.4	597.4	59.1
Postal Receipts ⁵ (thous. of dol.)	7,118.1	6,825.9	4.3	6,566.5	5,947.6	10.4
Electric Customers (residential)	219,630	203,858	7.7	216,205.4	200,509.2	7.8
Electric Customers (commercial)	18,218	15,984	14.0	17,941.4	15,788.1	13.6
Natural Gas Customers (residential)	202,728	196,087	3.4	198,688.3	192,431.8	3.3
Natural Gas Customers (industrial)	236	239	-1.3	237.9	244.7	-2.8
Telephone Lines in Service (Mt. Bell)(residential)	214,495	210,393	1.9	211,980.5	207,695.3	2.1
Telephone Lines in Service (Mt. Bell)(nonresidential)	108,146	103,130	4.9	107,301.8	98,889.6	8.5
Utah County						
Non-Ag. Employment (thous.)	72.2	67.5	7.0	68.3	64.3	6.3
Unemployment Rate	6.8	7.7	-11.7	6.9	9.4	-26.4
Auth. Permit Construction (thous. of dol.)	5,596.4	12,273.7	-54.4	13,242.2	10,731.3	23.4
New Dwelling Units (no.)	33	44	-25.0	110.3	105.9	4.1
Postal Receipts ⁵ (thous. of dol.)	1,012.3	962.4	5.1	811.5	770.8	5.3
Electric Customers (residential)	47,824	46,754	2.3	47,223.6	45,789.5	3.1
Electric Customers (commercial)	5,591	5,348	4.5	5,540.8	5,264.9	5.2
Natural Gas Customers (residential)	58,531	57,035	2.6	57,399.8	55,927.9	2.6
Natural Gas Customers (industrial)	67	63	6.3	65.8	66.0	-0.3
Telephone Lines in Service (Mt. Bell)(residential)	61,793	61,465	0.5	60,515.0	59,598.0	1.5
Telephone Lines in Service (Mt. Bell)(nonresidential)	14,697	13,518	8.7	14,336.8	13,055.3	9.8
Weber County						
Non-Ag. Employment (thous.)	54.7	51.1	7.0	53.3	50.3	6.0
Unemployment Rate	6.8	9.4	-27.7	7.0	10.3	-32.6
Auth. Permit Construction (thous. of dol.)	8,511.9	6,639.3	28.2	11,445.7	8,208.7	39.4
New Dwelling Units (no.)	32	45	-28.9	71.8	82.0	-12.4
Postal Receipts ⁵ (thous. of dol.)	746.9	731.4	2.1	579.3	552.9	4.8
Electric Customers (residential)	50,510	49,860	1.3	50,052.0	49,242.9	1.6
Electric Customers (commercial)	4,459	4,430	0.7	4,475.0	4,377.5	2.2
Natural Gas Customers (residential)	46,902	46,149	1.6	46,242.3	45,390.7	1.9
Natural Gas Customers (industrial)	77	75	2.7	76.6	80.8	-5.2
Telephone Lines in Service (Mt. Bell)(residential)	44,765	44,408	0.8	44,524.1	43,396.7	2.6
Telephone Lines in Service (Mt. Bell)(nonresidential)	10,272	9,977	3.0	10,196.3	9,665.6	5.5

Sources:

Personal Income: Bureau of Economic Analysis, U.S. Department of Commerce
 New Corporations: Utah Secretary of State
 New Cars and Truck Sales: Utah State Tax Commission, Economic and Statistical Unit
 Agriculture: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Agriculture, Utah: Utah Crop and Livestock Reporting Service (U.S. Department of Agriculture)
 Construction Data: F.W. Dodge and Utah Construction Report
 Employment Data: Utah Department of Employment Security
 Savings, Savings and Loan Associations: Utah Savings and Loan Institutions
 Tax Collections: Utah State Tax Commission
 Net Electric Power Utilized: Cooperating Utah power companies
 Crude Oil: Area oil refineries
 Natural Gas: Utah Division of Oil, Gas, and Mining
 Coal: Department of Energy
 Air Passengers: Salt Lake International Airport, Statistics Service
 Highway Traffic Count: Utah Department of Transportation, Travel Analysis Unit
 Visits to State and National Parks and Monuments: U.S. Forest Service, Utah State Parks and Recreation Department
 Utilities Data: Cooperating Utah utility companies
 Postal Receipts: Postmasters in Davis, Salt Lake, Utah, and Weber Counties

Footnotes:

- 1 Obtained from F.W. Dodge Statistics
- 2 Obtained from Utah Construction Report
- 3 Includes services by nonprofit and religious institutions
- 4 Includes public schools and colleges institutions
- 5 Postal receipts are reported every four weeks.
 Sales report for one month during each year includes total sales of two four-week periods. In 1984, this double-reporting occurred in the month of August.

⁶ Labor force data (labor force, employment and unemployment rates) beginning with this issue reflects an in-depth rebenchmarking of the data series. The revised data, it is felt, more accurately portray current and previous labor market conditions, especially during the recession to recovery period in late 1982 and early 1983. The major result of the revision is narrowing the gap between the Utah and U.S. unemployment rates: All 1983 numbers have been revised to properly reflect percent changes and 12-month average data.

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NATIONAL DATA

	Dec. 1984	Dec. 1983	% Change from Year Ago	1984	1983	% Chg.
U.S. Gross National Product ¹ (seasonally adjusted)(bil.)(qtl.)	3,764.2 ^F	3,431.7	9.7	3,664.2	3,304.8	10.9
Total Personal Income ¹ (seasonally adjusted)(bil. of dol.)	3,113.6 ^F	2,860.4	8.9	3,012.8	2,744.3	9.8
Industrial Production Indexes (seasonally adjusted)(1967=100)	165.0	156.2	5.6	163.3	147.6	10.7
Total Bus. Expend. for New Plants & Equip. ¹ (bil.)(qtl.)	321.4 ^a	284.0	13.2	307.6	269.3	14.2
Index of Leading Indicators (1967=100)	163.9	164.1	-0.1	165.7	156.2	6.1
Price Indexes						
Consumer Price Indexes (not seasonally adjusted)(1967=100):						
CPI-U (All Urban Consumers) All Items	315.5	303.5	4.0	311.1	298.4	4.3
CPI-U (All Urban Consumers) Food & Beverages	297.2	286.5	3.7	295.1	284.4	3.8
CPI-U (All Urban Consumers) Housing	341.2	327.4	4.2	336.5	323.1	4.1
CPI-U (All Urban Consumers) Transportation	315.8	306.1	3.1	311.7	298.4	4.4
CPI-U (All Urban Consumers) Medical Care	386.5	366.2	6.1	379.5	357.3	6.2
CPI-U (All Urban Consumers) Energy	418.9	418.0	0.2	423.6	419.3	1.0
Producer Price Index (not seasonally adjusted)(1967=100):						
Producer Price Index, All Finished Goods	282.4	287.1	1.8	281.2	285.2	2.1
GNP Price Deflator (1972=100)(qtl.)	226.2 ^e	218.2	3.7	223.4	215.3	3.8
Employment (seasonally adjusted):						
Civilian Labor Force (mil.)	114.5	112.1	2.1	113.6	111.5	1.8
Total Employed Persons (mil.)	106.3	102.9	3.3	105.0	100.8	4.2
Unemployment Rate	7.2	8.2	-12.2	7.5	9.6	-21.7
Construction:						
Total Construction (mil. of dol.)	17,950.3	13,517.9	3.2	17,530.5	16,104.1	8.9
Residential	5,773.4	6,595.7	-12.5	8,372.5	7,805.1	7.3
Nonresidential	5,583.0	4,743.1	17.7	6,130.0	5,178.0	18.4
Non-Building	2,593.9	2,179.1	19.0	3,028.0	3,141.9	-3.6
New Dwelling Units (no.)	98,009	123,946	-20.9	144,990.8	143,937.7	0.7
Interest Rates:						
Short Term (3-month Treasury Bill rate)	8.16	8.96	-8.9	9.6	8.6	11.2
Long Term (30-year Treasury Bond yields)	11.21	11.44	-2.0	12.6	10.9	10.0
Prime Rates Charged by Banks on Short-term Business Loans (ave.)	11.06	11.00	0.5	12.0	10.8	11.6
Mortgage Rates (new homes)	12.05	11.94	0.9	11.9	12.2	-2.7

^F Preliminary ^R Revised na - Not available ^a Anticipated ^{TR} Revised Anticipated

FOOTNOTES:

¹ The series based wholly or in part on national income and product account (NIPA) data have been revised by the Bureau of Economic Analysis for the period 1981 to date to reflect the incorporation of new source data. Further information concerning these revisions may be obtained from the U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, National Income and Wealth Division.

² Missing Series 36 and 111.

Sources:

Business Conditions Digest, U.S. Department of Commerce: U.S. Gross National Product, Total National Personal Income, Industrial Production Indexes, Total Business Expenditures for New Plant and Equipment, Index of Leading Indicators, GNP Price Deflator, National Employment Data, Interest Rates.

F. W. Dodge Report, McGraw-Hill: National Construction Data.

Monthly Labor Review, U.S. Department of Labor: Producer Price Indexes.

Survey of Current Business, U.S. Department of Commerce: New Home Mortgage Rates.

Utah Labor Market Report, Utah Department of Employment Security: Consumer Price Indexes (data from Bureau of Labor Statistics).

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